

to a sharp tip. It is thus not "gradually tapered from base", as stated in the case of *detecta*. *Falces*. Shorter than in *detecta* and thus less, not "more" than half the length of tegumen. *Valve*. Though broadened basally, it is not (for this group) "very broad", being decidedly less broad than in the figure with the valve of *detecta*. Dorsal margin *more* than one-third longer than base, and *not* dentate in the "apical one-third". The relatively narrow, more distal portion of the valve appears to be broader than in *detecta* and its somewhat truncate distal end bears a small pointed projection at its upper "corner", the lower part being rounded. *Aedeagus*. Longer and more slender than in *detecta* (judging by van Son's figure) and straight, not "slightly arched", but with its much narrower (in comparison with the figure) basal end strongly up-turned.

Specimens of *Ps. detecta* which were compared with examples of the present insect were mainly ones from fairly close to Cape Town; but the species seems to show little if any variation throughout its range. *Ps. camdeboo* appears to have been found at an altitude of between 4,500 ft. and 5,000 ft. above sea-level. The vegetation of the Camdeboo Mountains consists of typical Karroo bushes and smaller shrubs, succulents and species of grass.

(To be continued)

A SPECIES OF MEGASELIA NEW TO BRITAIN FROM NORWICH (DIPTERA: PHORIDAE).—Among a collection of scuttle flies collected in water traps (set under birch trees from 18-28 June 1976) at the University of East Anglia, Norwich, by Dr. I. F. G. McLean, are a male and a female of a species of *Megaselia* not met with before by the author. In the Keys of Lundbeck (1922, *Diptera Danica, Part VI, Pipunculidae, Phoridae*, Gad, Copenhagen), they readily run to "*M. giraudii* Egger". However, Schmitz (1952, Über W. Lundbecks Sammlung und Beschreibung Dänischer Phoriden. *Ent. Meddr.*, 26: 350-379) showed that Lundbeck's specimens in fact belonged to the species *M. plurispinulosa* (Zetterstedt). While Dr. McLean's specimens seemed in general agreement with Lundbeck's description there remained some doubt as to their correct identity. Having just received the latest part of the revision of the palaeartic Phoridae by Schmitz and Delage (1981, in Lindner (ed.), *Die Fliegen der palaearktischen Region 33 Phoridae Lief. 325: 665-712*), that covers *M. plurispinulosa* and related species, I have re-examined the specimens from Norwich. It is evident that these belong to the species *M. nigrans* Schmitz (1935, Neue europäische Phoriden (Diptera). *Tijds. Entomol.* 78: 79-94). The hypopygium of the male immediately distinguishes *M. nigrans* from *M. plurispinulosa* (cf. Smitz & Delage, *op.cit.*, figs 449 & 451).

The specimens of *M. nigrans* from Norwich represent the first records of the species in Britain. It has previously been recorded in Austria, Silesia and France.—R. H. J. DISNEY, Malham Tarn Field Centre, Settle, North Yorkshire, BD24 9PU.